STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re Situation in Uganda

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): The Minister of External Affairs.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): In Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): Both. Sir, as the House is aware, there was a coup d' etat in Uganda on 27th July 1985, in which the Government of President Milton Obote was overthrown. Many former Cabinet Ministers left the country or were detained. A curfew was imposed in Kampala and the country's borders closed. A few days later, Kampala radio announced that Lt. General Tito Okello had been sworn in as the new Head of State. Mr. Paulo Muwanga, a former Vice President has been appointed as the new Prime Minister. He is in the process of forming a Council of Ministers. Uganda's land borders have been opened and the airports are also likely to be opened.

The Government of India has been closely following developments in Uganda. There are over a thousand Indian nationals working in Uganda, besides a substantial number of people of Indian origin. We have been naturally concerned about the safety and welfare of these people. While there has been no loss of Life among Indian nationals, many of them have suffered loss of property in the looting which followed the coup but the details are still not available.

It has been our endeavour to render the necessary assistance and facilities to those Indian nationals who temporarily wish to leave Uganda. Towards this end, we have been in touch with the new Government in Kampala through our diplomatic representative in Kampala and the Uganda High Commisssioner in New Delhi. We have been assured that the Government of Uganda will make every effort to protect Indian lives and property. The Uganda Government has also informed our representatives that those Indians who wish to leave the country temporarily will be allowed to do so.

As a result of our efforts, about 270 Indians including some women and children have been moved out of Uganda by road into Kenya, escorted by our Charge d' Affairs in Kampala. Assistance was rendered to them at the border by Asian voluntary organisations in Kenya and the Indian High Commission in Kenya.

Arrangements have also been made to air-lift those Indian nationals who left Uganda and who wish to return to India. An Air India plane has been kept ready on a standby basis and will fly to Nairobi as soon as the necessary arrangements at that end have been completed and sufficient number of passengers are ready to leave.

As soon as the news of developments in Uganda was announced, the Government of India put into operation a task force in the Ministry of External Affairs to follow these developments on a continuing basis and to suggest measures to deal with them, including particularly the safety of Indian nationals. I am glad to say that this measure of contingency planning has proved useful and Indians wishing to leave Uganda have been able to do so. The cases of those who have lost their properties will be taken up through diplomatic channels. Our diplomatic representatives in Uganda and Kenya have attended to their duties with speed and dedication and a sense of responsibility. I should also like to stress that the Government and people of India wish to maintain cordial relations with the Government and people of Uganda, and it is our sincere hope that the recent developments will not come in the way of the traditional friendship between the two countries.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Now clarifications. Mr. K. Mohanan.

SHRI K. MOHANAN (Kerala): Sir, I think within a decade the Indians in Uganda are facing such a difficult situation for the second time. The first one was change of the Government by Idi Amin. Then there was large scale lotting, loss of lives and property belonging to the Indians. I think the majority of the Indians in Uganda are the trading community. Because of that the loss of property last time also was huge: and no compensation was paid by the Governments to those victims. The first clarification that I would like to get from the Government is whether this time the Government has made any arrangements to get compensation for loss of property and for evacuation of Indian nationals from Uganda, those who want to return to India. According to the statement, a stand-by plane is ready at Bombay for evacuating those who wish to return to India. But my information is that the formalities of their return are proving to be a very difficult process there. I would like to know whether the Government has any information regarding that and, if so, whether the Government would speed up the processing of the formalities of those Indian nationals who wish to return to India. Thank you.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are two or three things which will arise from the statement of the hon. Minister. He has not told us whether the new Uganda Government enjoys legitimacy there and whethsr any request has been made by the new Uganda Government for diplomatic recognition of that Government.

Secondly, the statement says that the new Government has agreed to the Indians leaving that country at least temporarily. What is the implication of this? Is it a recognition that the conditions in Uganda at the present moment are not favourable for Indians to stay there? Has any correspondence taken place, has any view been expressed by the present Uganda Government to our Embassy there in this regard?

Thirdly, there is no reference to the attack made on Indians. There is only a reference here to attacks on property. And they have not given us the extent of damage or loss to properties belonging to Indians. I would like to know whether he has got any information regarding that, whether any Indians have suffered physically, whether some have died and some have been injured. What is the report of our Embassy? I would like to know.

Fourthly, as the previous speaker has said, this is the second time that Indians have been subjected to attacks, assaults and even subjected to various other dangers. Does this development in Uganda lead to another exodus of Indians from there permanently? Can the Government after assessing the situation, tell us whether those Indians who have already left Uganda can go back and settle down and carry on their work there? I would like to know. And what is the total number of Indians still in Uganda?

He has said that both the Indian High Commission in Kenya and our Embassy in Uganda are cooperating with each other to render all assistance to Indians there. He has also said that an aircraft is ready to fly there and carry the Indians. I would like to know whether this exodus which has begun is going to continue for a long, long time to come? The situatitn is very fluid. Can I say that this situation may continue for long and we may have to have a long-term measure instead of a contingency plan? Perhaps we may have to think of a long-term programme of evacuating the Indians from Uganda. Lastly, I would like to know whether the properties of Uganda citizens have been attacked. He said properties belonging to our citizens have been attacked. I would like to

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

know whether properties belonging to their citizens have been attacked, whether their lives have been threatened. In the absence of such comprehensive informatitn, adequate information, it is difficult for me to say whether the Uganda situation will become more explosive in future. It is very difficult to say what we should do as a Government here. I would like the Minister to throw some light on that, whether we can think of or whether we are thinking or recognising the new Government.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, युगांडा में जो घटना घटी है वह निश्चित रूप से प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति के लिए एक भारी धक्का है। जो पहले वहां के राष्ट्रपति थे, उन्होंने चुनाव का एलान किया था और नवम्बर तक वोटर लिस्ट बन जानी थी। लेकिन इसके बाद मिलिट्री ने वहां पर कब्जा कर लिया है। जो पहले राष्ट्रपति थे, उनके साथ हमारे देश के सम्बन्ध भी अच्छे थे। मैं सरकार से पहली बात यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर नई हुकूमत जो बनी है हमारे देश के साथ उसका क्या संबंध होगा, क्या सरकार ने इसका असेसमेंट किया है ? कैसा उनका और हमारा सम्बन्ध रहेगा ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चहूंगा कि यह जो सरकार बनी है, उसका जो नान-अलाइन्ड मूवमेंट है उसके साथ कैसा संबंध रहेगा ? इसके बारे में आपको कुछ पता चला है या नहीं चला है ? इसकी हमको जानकारी चाहिए। जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस के पहले भी जो भारतीय मूल के लोग युगांडा में थे, प्रेसीडेन्ट अमीन के टाइम में, तब सशस्त्र हमले भारतीयों पर हुए थे। इनसे दो बातें निकल आती हैं। क्या वजह है कि युगांडा में हमारे भारतीय मूल के जो निवासी है वे या दूसरे भारतीय वहां अन-पापुलर क्यों हैं, हम पर क्यों हमले होते है, इसका क्या कारण हैं ? क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि हमारे लोगों को क्यों टारगेट बनाया जा रहा है। क्या हमलावार वहां ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका वे शोषण करते हैं ? वहां पर ट्राइबल सिस्टम को डेवलप करके नेशनल या डैमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम मर्ज हो रहा है। तो वहां कौन-सी ताकतें हैं जो हमारे लोगों पर बार बार इस तरह से हमले होते

तीसरी बात मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि पहले अपदस्थ राष्ट्रपति अमीन है वे लीबिया में हैं और अभी जो यहां घटना घटी है वह लीबिया की मदद से घटी है। इसलिये इस बात की काफी आशंका है, अभी जो लोग भागे है वे कम लोग भागे हैं और बाद में ज्यादा भारतीय मूल के लोगों को वहां से भगाया जा सकता है। इसलिये क्या हमारी सरकार ने इस बात पर सोचा है कि ऐसे लोगों जो उस वक्त भागेंगे, उनका क्या करेंगे ?

अंतिम प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि अखबारों में आया है कि लांगोथा और अचोल नामक ट्राइब्स के वहां झगड़े चलते ऐसा हुआ है, क्या यह सही है अथवा क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि किसी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति ने नान-एलाइन्ड मूवमेंन्ट को कमजोर करने लिये यहां की प्रजातांत्रिक पद्धति का सरकार को डिस्टेबलाज्ड किया है ? इस संबंध में हमें जानकारी चाहिए ताकि इनके मुताबिक आगे भावी नीति का निरूपण किया जा सके।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANA (Andhra Pradesh): I would like to seek a few clarifications from the Minister. The coup took place on 27th July 1985. I would like to know whether the Indian High Commission there had any idea of a possible coup in Uganda. What I mean to say is whether the intelligenc which should normally work trying to assess the situation in its allotted country was working; if so, whether we had any inkling of the possibility of a coup in that country. If that is the case, if the answer is "Yes", what steps were taken by the Charge d' affaires and others at the Embassy to protect the interests of the Indian nationals there in particular and the Ugandans of Indian origin in general?

Thirdly, if the relationships with Uganda continue to be normal as the

statement tries to make out. what is it that what makes the Indians a target in the changed circumstances? As has been mentioned, this has happened earlier also and it is happening now. Under these circumstances, will the Indian Government take the responsibility for bringing to India only the Indian nationals or will it also take the responsibility of helping those Ugandans of Indian origin if they choose to come to India or to go to some other place?

Finally, Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister as to what extent the damage has been done so far either to the Indians, that is, Indian nationals or to the Ugandans of Indian origin. Was any approximate assessment made and, if so, what steps have been taken during the last few days, these four or five days, to meet the situation that has arison in Uganda Thank you. Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Yes, Mr. Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां जो यह सैनिक विद्रोह हुआ है, उस विद्रोह के पीछे विश्व की किस महाशक्ति का हाथ है ? कुछ पता लगा है कि नहीं और अगर कोई हाथ है, तो बताने की कृपा करेंगे ।

नम्बर दो, जिस समय यह तख्ता पलट आंदोलन चल रहा था, उस समय क्या यह सही है और आपको जानकारी है कि नहीं कि इंग्लैंड और जर्मनी के सोशल डेमोक्रेट के नेता, लोग वहाँ मौजूद थे और उस समय यह तख्ता-पलट आंदोलन चल रहा था । केवल चार जिलों में ही विद्रोह था—चौबीस जिलों में से चार जिलों में ही विद्रोह था—बीस जिलों में शांति थी, लेकिन चार जिलों के आंदोलन ने ही मिलिट्री शासन में लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को पलट करके रख दिया और सोशल डेमोक्रेट के नेता लोग वहा मौजूद थे । वह लोग वहां क्या कर रहे थे, इसके बारे में कुछ सरकार को पता है और अगर पता है तो इस बारे में कुछ बतायें ?

तीसरी बात कि क्या कारण है कि यूगांडा हो कि लंका हो कि नेपाल हो, जहां कहीं दुनिया भर में भारतीय मूल के लोगों के खिलाफ विद्रोह ही विद्रोह है, जो जहां से पा रहा है वहीं से लात मार करके निकाल रहा है । पहला आक्रमण होता है भारतीय मूल पर कि भारतीय जहां-कहीं भी हों, उनको निकालो, उनको भगाओ ।

तो इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को स्पष्ट रूप से कोई नीति बनानी चाहिए । दुनिया के अंदर हमारे जितने लोग जहां-कहीं हैं, रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में गये हुए हैं युगों से बसे हुए है, उनके पुर्खे वहीं गुजर गये और तब भी हमको वहां से निकाला जा रहा है । क्या दुनिया में आज सब से कमजोर भारतीय ही हो गये कि जो कोई जब चाहे लात मार कर के निकाल दे और चुपचाप देखते रह जाएं ।

हमको भी विश्व के मंच पर जबरदस्त आंदोलन खड़ा करना चाहिए कि भारतीयों के साथ इस तरह से विश्व में जहां-कहीं भी कोई सरकार अन्याय करे, तो उसको रोकने के लिये भारत सरकार कारगर कदम उठायेगी कि नहीं ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Yes, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in the streets of Kampala in Uganda, there was dancing in 1971 when Milton Obote was overthrown. There was dancing then and there has been dancing on those very streets again last

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week-end. It is inevitable—this is not essentially as a thought in retrospect—that the return of Milton Obote was doomed from the start to this fate because of adopting politics of tribalism, corruption and repression. But I would simultaneously like to say that the Northern Acholi Army Officer who have now usurped power have an equally daunting, if not more daunting tasks and he would be a brave man who could wager about long-term stability in that country. There is a vacuum of authority in that country and whenever there is a vacuum of authority, inevitably it is the expartiates who are the first to suffer. I do not subscribe to the theory which has been advanced by my other colleagues that it is inevitably the expatriats of Indian origin that suffer. But expatriats will suffer whenever there is a vacuum of authority. Now, Sir, that vacuum of authority having come into being in Uganda, the Minister's statement says that out of 1000 Indian nationals roughly 227 have been transported by road to Nairobi, which means, about a quarter of the Indian nationals only have been transported out, and around two-thirds quarters or so....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Ask your questions.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: These are my questions. Roughly three-quarters or so are still in Uganda. Naturally the extent of damage to their property, etc. will be told to us separately. The Minister in his statement has said that the extent of the damage will be determined subsequently when the situation stabilises. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister: is the extent of damage caused to the property of Indian nationals or other expatriats limited to Kampala or have the disturbances been widespread all through Uganda? Secondly, to echo a sentiment uttered earlier, I would like to request the Government not to take tot inflexible an attitude, too legalistic an attitude, when it comes to making a distinction between Indian nationals and others of Indian origin.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Please come to the questions.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: These are my questions. Because the Minister will have to clarify.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): It is all right. You have been making comments about other statements also. Please go ahead.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the United Kingdom has a long history of commercial and military interest in Uganda. Now, the UK has involvement in Uganda. Is there any information with the Government of India that, as UK has earlier been very closely involved with the developments within Uganda, there is any involvement of the Government of the U.K. in the present development? Finally, Sir, in another part of the same Continent an equally disturbing situation is developing, and that is in South Africa where also there are a number of citizens of Indian origin. Would the Minister be making a statement on the developments within South Africa, because about that also we are very much concerned.

SHRI VALAMPURI JOHN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is saddening that Uganda, which was known in history as a 'pearl of Africa' has fallen today as an autumn leave. It is a wild flower trampled upon by beastly feet. The only consoling factor is that it was almost a bloodless coup. And then Mr. Martin Obete, the deposed leader, has been a great-committed friend of this great nation. The first reports said that it was almost a bloodless coup. But the damage has been to this extent—I quote from the Newsweek:

"As Muwanga was maneuvering himself back into power, Kampala was being apart and picked clean by roving bands of looters who virtually took over the capital for several days of unchecked anarchy last week. The looting was indescribable, indiscriminate'. ..It went on until there was nothing left to loot. 'Scavengers ripped away heavy iron grills from shop windows and homes, sometimes by attaching two ropes to military jeeps. At the height of the chaos, drunken soldiers armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles ran riot through the streets, smashing empty bottles and stealing whatever they could find."

If this could be the alarming situation in Uganda, I would like to know from the Minister whether they have asked for damages, in the light of the prior experience. Even earlier, the same Milton Obote had promised that he was going to pay compensation. But he has not paid the compensation; he has not kept up his promise. Only a bare minimum of 5 per cent of trunkated people returned to the nation of Uganda. At the same time, I would like to remind him that there are widespread reports in the Press that Milton Obote has sought asylum in India. Earlier they said it was Britain. Now they have been repeatedly saying that he is seeking asylum in India. Has he sought asylum, or has he approached the Government through his channels for asylum? If the Government of India is considering giving asylum to Obote, are they to grant this asylum at the cost of several thousands of Indians in Uganda? I would like to have a very categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. W. DHADE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to ask only two questions. The last paragraph says: "The cases of those who have lost their properties will be taken up through diplomatic channels." I would like to know whether the Indian workers and other persons of Indian origin own properties there. Under the Ugandan law, they don't allow anybody to own any property there. I would like to know what the position is so far as the Indians are concerned.

As Mr. Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav has said, my second question is about the honour and safety of Indians working abroad. It is happening in all the countries of the world. We are taking action after the event and that too action only through diplomatic channels. When we allow our Indian workers to go abroad to work there, it is our duty to ensure that their honour and property is protected and they must feel fully secure in those countries. With the experience of so many countries, I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take to protect them. We have been running to give them some succour after the events have taken place. This is a very serious position so far as the Indian are concerned.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुख और चिंता का विषय है । जैसा और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि चाहे भारतीय मूल निवासी हों, चाहे भारत से किसी सेवा के लिए गए हुए लोग हैं, चाहे वह लंका का सवाल हो, चाहे बंगला देश का हो, चाहे बर्मा का हो, चाहे पाकिस्तान का हो, चाहे युगांडा का हो, युगांडा में भी दो बार हो चुका है, सब जगह भारतीय लोगों पर बड़ा हमला हो रहा है, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है । युगांडा में जो घटना हुई, नई सरकार और पुरानी सरकार का संबंध क्या है, वह तो सरकार जाने, मैं उसकी गहराई में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन भारतीयों के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है, सारे संसार में जो यह हो रहा है, वह हमारे लिए, हमारी जनता के लिए और सरकार के लिए बहुत ही चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है । इस लिए मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि यह दुर्व्यवहार जो सारे संसार में भारतीयों के साथ हो रहा है, उसके लिए कोई योजना आप सोच रहे हैं ।

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

दूसरा युगाण्डा में जो घटना घटी, चाहे कीनिया में गये हों दूसरी जगह गये हों, कितने लोग मारे गये हैं? यह सही है कि ऐसी घटनाओं के वक्त कुछ सूचनाएं सही समय पर नहीं आतीं, मजबूरी भी होती है, लेकिन फिर भी जब इतनी लूट-मार, मार-काट हुई और सरकारें बदलने का काम हुआ, तो कितने भारतीय लोग मारे गये, कितने भारतीयों की जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ और भविष्य में वहां उनको लौटाया जायेगा या नहीं लौटाया जायेगा ? फिर भारत में जो बुला लिये जाते हैं, उनके लिये भी, भारत की जनता के लिये, यहां के बजट के लिये कितना बोझ बढ़ता चला जाता है, इन सभी सवालों पर मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि थोड़ा सा स्पष्टीकरण दें कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में संसार से हमारे देश में जो शरणार्थी के रूप में आ रहे हैं, उनके रख-रखाव के लिये, उनकी रिहायश के लिये, उनकी एजुकेशन के लिये या जो व्यवहार दुनिया में हो रहा है.. (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री चिमनभाई मेहता) : आप सवाल पूछिये

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : जो बाहर विश्व में व्यवहार हुआ, इसके लिये भविष्य में क्या नीति होगी ? इस पर थोड़ा बतायें।

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि युगांडा की नई सरकार ने क्या मान्यता की मांग की है ? अगर की है, तो आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? दूसरी बात मैं अपने हुक्मदेव जी, धाबे जी और विकल जी के साथ जोड़ते हुये कहना चाहता हूं कि आप निश्चित जवाब दीजिये कि कितने लोग किन-किन देशों में हमारे मुल्क के हैं, कितने वहां से खदेड़ दिये गये और कितने अभी वहां हैं ? युगांडा के बारे में निश्चित ही आज आपको बताना चाहिये कि कितने वहां स्थाई रूप से बस गये हैं और कितने लोग कारोबार के सिलसिले में रहते थे और उन-से कितने लोग, 270 तो आप लाये हैं, की लोगों की जान-माल की क्या हालत है ? साथ ही वर्तमान सरकार जो नई बनी है, उसके मनोभाव क्या हैं ? आपकी इंटेलीजेन्स और जो दूसरे सोर्स हैं, उसके मुताबिक आपको पता ही होगा, क्या युगांडा में हमारे भारतीयों को वहीं भुगतना पड़ेगा, जो श्रीलंका, बर्मा और अन्य जगहों में भुगता गया है। अगर, हां, तो उसके लिये आपने क्या तैयारी की है और क्या सोच रहे है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Now, the Minister will clarify the position.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Sir, it is rather unfortunate that this sort of a thing has happened twice in Uganda. But it is to be understood that this is their internal matter.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Why is....

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: I have listened to you. Kindly give me a patient hearing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): Allow him to make the statement. You can ask the questions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): He cannot ask question after the Minister clarifies.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: We immediately took steps to ensure whatever assistance we could provide to the Indians living in Uganda. We got in touch with them. At great risk our diplomatic staff went there and we were able to collect the passports of about 600 people for whom we made arrangements so that they can cross over to Kenya, and we may bring them over. But subsequently a large number of them refused to come out. And only about 227 people came out. In fact a few people went back even from the border. And they said 'no' because the things are improving. It is a fact that this was a sort of revolution, and in this situation not only the Indians

suffered but even the local people suffered. And there were widespread disturbances. And actually at one time it seemed as if there was no law and order in Kampala, and nobody was safe, and nobody's property was safe. It is a fact that the property of the Indians has been looted or they have lost some property. But so far, to the best of our knowledge, no Indian has been killed, and there is no such information available with us. We had already arranged for an aircraft. We were thinking that at least there will be three to four hundred people who may like to come so that we may bring them by a special chartered aircraft. But, now apparently there are only about 60 people who have expressed their desire to come to India. And arrangements have been made to bring them by the commercial flights. For those people who are unable to buy their own tickets, our Missions have been instructed to buy their tickets so that they can come over to India and then later on they can pay back the money.

Sir, it is very difficult for us to anticipate as to what will happen in any country about such matters. And then I may say that it is really very difficult to say as to how many Indians are in which country and how many have been driven out. In fact, wherever any such thing happens, the first thing that our Missions do is that they get in touch with the respective Governments and try to find out what the problems are of the Indians, and help them in every possible way. Shri Jaswant Singh has said—almost the same which the previous speakers have said this is all their internal matter. You kindly appreciate that it is not possible for this Government to interfere in their internal matter. We are only interested in the welfare of the Indians who are there and their property and in their life and safety. No doubt, regarding their property, we would certainly take up this matter through the diplomatic channel but the normalcy has to be restored. And unless the normalcy is restored, it will not be possible to take up all these matters. I cannot say what will be the eventual result of these efforts. But all possible efforts will be made to ensure that we take up this matter and they are compensated for the property that has been looted or the property that has been destroyed. But one thing that I would certainly like to say is that the Government has taken a very conscious decision that we will bring only those Indians who have the Indian passports to this country if they want to come. And the first batch is likely to come to India in two or three days' time because they decided to stay on for one or two days. As and when they want to come, we are arranging their passage by commercial flights. And when they come here. We have even decided to give them some money for those who may need money. We have also taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry to ensure that those Indians who may come with their jewellery and other valuable, no customs is charged from them because if they come, they come with the intention of going back. And mostly it appears that the people are coming on a temporary basis. They may like to go back after some time when the things have settled down in Uganda. These are some of the things that I have to say. It is correct that this happened on the 27th of July but we decided not to publicise it too much because at one stage we found that of the 600 passports that we had collected and given to the Ugandan Government for giving them exit permits, those permits were being delayed on the plea that if people went out of the country on a large scale then it would be considered that there was no law and order in Uganda, which they were trying to establish. But, nevertheless, we insisted that all those who wanted to go out of Uganda they should be given exit permits and they were given exit permits. We do not know if there was any other country involved in this or instigated this revolution or they were responsible about this revolution in any way because we were only con-

[Shri Khurshid Alam Khan]

cerned with our own nationals first, we wanted to bring them out and we wanted to do everything possible for their safety and security. This is all that I have to say and I suppose I have been able to answer all the points.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANA: What has happened in Uganda, is it a revolution or a military coup?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): No discussion on this point now. Shri Kalpnath Rai will resume the discussion on the Resolution.

MOTION RE THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—contd.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आई० ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० के लिये उम्र 28 वर्ष से घटाकर 26 वर्ष कर दी गई है । इससे ग्रामीण इलाकों के लोग आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० की सर्विसेज में नहीं आ पाते हैं । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन सेवाओं के लिये उम्र बढ़ाकर 28 वर्ष कर दी जानी चाहिये ताकि ग्रामीण इलाकों के लोग भी उनमें सेलेक्ट हो सकें ।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू)** पीठासीन हुये ।]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० के जो आफिसर्स डेपुटेशन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों में काम करने के लिये भेजे जाते है, उनके खिलाफ उस राज्य का चीफ मिनिस्टर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकता है । परिणामस्वरूप जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं, जो विकास के काम हैं, चाहे वे इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट के काम हों या इप्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम के काम हों, वह पूरे नहीं होते । इस लिये चीफ मिनिस्टर या केबिनेट मिनिस्टर को यह पावर होनी चाहिये कि वे आई० ए० एस० आफिसर या आई०पी० एस० आफिसरों के खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकें, उन को सस्पेंड कर सकें और उनके खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही कर सकें क्योंकि यदि उन को भय नहीं होगा तो वे योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन नहीं करेंगे ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हरिजन व गिरिजन आई०ए० एस० और आई०पी०एस० में रिजर्वेशन द्वारा आते हैं उनके लड़कों या बच्चों के लिये रिजर्वेशन का सिद्धांत लागू नहीं होना चाहिये जो आई० ए०एस० या आई० पी० एस० हो गया वह अपने बच्चों को अच्छी तरह पढ़ा सकता है और मैरिट में कंपीट कर सकता है । दूसरे हरिजन व गिरिजन जो पिछड़े हुये है, दबे हुये है उनको मौका मिलना चाहिये रिजर्वेशन के द्वारा इन सेवाओं में आने का । इसलिए जो हरिजन, गिरिजन या आदिवासी परिवार के लोग आई०ए०एस०, आई०पी०एस० या आई०एफ०एस० में आ जाते हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की फिर सुविधा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए बल्कि अन्य हरिजनों और गिरिजनों को मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

आखिरी निवेदन मेरा यह है कि प्रोमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का सिद्धांत लागू नहीं होना चाहिए । एक लड़का जो एम०ए० फर्स्ट क्लास में पास करता है, वह अपनी मेरिट पर सेलेक्ट होता है और एक हरिजन लड़का जो 30 परसेंट से पास होता है, वह रिजर्वेशन के आधार पर भरती होता है । लेकिन दोनों आई०ए०एस० आफिसर हो जाते हैं । तो उसके बाद उनके काम के आधार पर ही उनका प्रमोशन होना चाहिए, न कि शैडूल्ड कास्ट और शैडूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के नाम पर उनकी प्रमोशन होनी चाहिए । इससे आपकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एफिशियंसी बढ़ेगी । यह बात पूरे देश के पैमाने पर मरमरी कर रही है, लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है । इसलिए हम को इसका सिद्धांत स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि रिजर्वेशन में परमोशन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए । महिलाओं को, जो कि एक वीकर सैक्शन माना जाता है, सारी दुनिया में नर-नारी